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New and Interesting Symmocoid Species in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich, Germany

(Lep., Gelechiidae)

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In the late fall and winter of 1961, I worked in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich, studying the rich Symmocoid material preserved in the Museum. I should like to submit, in the present paper, the results of my investigations, concerning the faunistic data of rare, and the descriptions of new, species and a new genus of the subfamily *Symmocinae*.

I should also like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the authorities of the Collection for the realization of my work.

Symmoca pleostigmella Rbl. — "Castilien". Falsely identified as *S. tristella* Rbl.

Symmoca tofosella Rbl. — "Andalusien". Falsely identified in the Collection as *S. dodecatella* Stgr.

Symmoca torrida Gozm. — "Spanien, Stgr. No. 310". The second known individual of the species!

Symmoca uniformella Rbl. — "Cuenca".

Symmoca italicica sp. n.

Alar exp.: 14 mm. Nape and crown deep brown, face white, antennae brownish grey, scapulae and thorax white, mixed with brown, labial palpi brown outside, white above and inside and at apex (second joint), third joint white, with some scattered brown scales. Basic color of fore wings a pale brownish ivory (light and dull brown scales mingled with dirty whitish ones), pattern rather indistinct, consisting of a mixture of reddish to chocolate brown scales: a large, angular spot on shoulder of fore wing, costa dark from base to $\frac{1}{2}$, a large, circular spot on and under subcostalis at $\frac{1}{3}$, another just as extensive in fold yet further removed from base, a narrow and vertical bar (remnant of confluent spots) at end of cell, flanked above and beneath by very extensive preapical and tornal spots, apical field irregularly and densely irrorated dark. Cilia of basic color. Hind wing dark grey, cilia yellowish grey.

Externally nearest to *torrida* Gozm., but its basic color is a chalky and light yellowish grey.

Male genital organ: uncus, gnathos and tegumen of usual *Symmoca* design, valva elongate, regular, costal appendage $\frac{1}{3}$, almost digitate, tip blunt, sacculus large, only slightly tapering, with angular head and

sharp, thin, beak-shaped inner process, connected by hard, triangular membrane with main body of sacculus, transtilla large, shaped like a duck's head with some hard bristles. Aedoeagus long, thick, gradually tapering, vesica with one row of thorn-shaped cornuti (fig. 1).

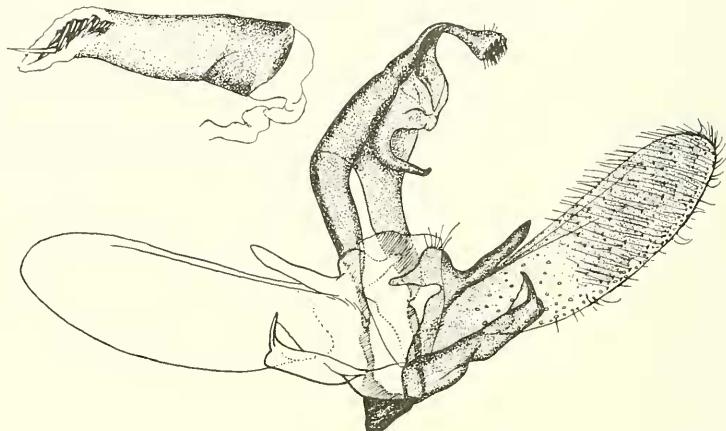


Fig. 1: *Symmoca italica* sp. n. 25 \times gen. prep. 1488 Gozm.

Genitally nearest *ponerias* Wlsghm., but its transtilla is spatulate, head of sacculus evenly curving to a sharp tip, not angular.

Holotype male: "Italia c., Mte. Sabini, Tivoli, 22.VI. 1927, legit Dannehl, coll. Ostheder, gen. prep. 29 Gozmány"; paratype male: "Italia centrale, Tivoli (Roma), 9. VII. coll. Dannehl, gen. prep. 1488, Gozmány". Holotype in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich; paratype in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Symmoca saffleri sp. n.

Alar exp.: 14 mm. Head white, mingled with dark brownish grey, antennae dark greyish brown, scapulae and thorax yellowish white and brown, second joint of labial palpi yellowish brown mixed with white, especially inside, apex whitish, third joint yellowish white, with some darker scales. Basic color of fore wing a rather dark brownish grey (base of scales light brownish yellow, tips dark brownish grey), pattern deep chocolate brown, small, rather indistinct: a small spot on shoulder, a minute but sharp dot (6—8 scales) in cell at $1/4$, a similar one in fold, yet more removed from base, a confluent double spot at end of cell (shaped like a narrow vertical bar), with hardly larger preapical and tornal spots almost directly above and beneath, an accumulation of dark scales along termen. Cilia of basic color. Hind wing a very dark brownish grey, cilia dark greyish brown.

Similar to a small *uniformella* Rbl., and very conspicuous due to its small size and dark hue. It cannot be confused with any of the otherwise larger and lighter coloured *Symmoca* species from Spain.

Male genital organ: uncus, gnathos and tegumen of usual *Symmoca* design, valva slightly curved, gradually broadening apically, costal ap-

pendage $\frac{1}{2}$, digitate, terminating in a sharp tip, sacculus hardly tapering, evenly curving inside at neck, not reaching costa, apex sharp to blunt, transtilla very small: a semicircular, lobe-shaped, folded process. Aedeagus narrow, elongate, constricted at base, with two short rows of minute, thorn-shaped cornuti (fig. 2).

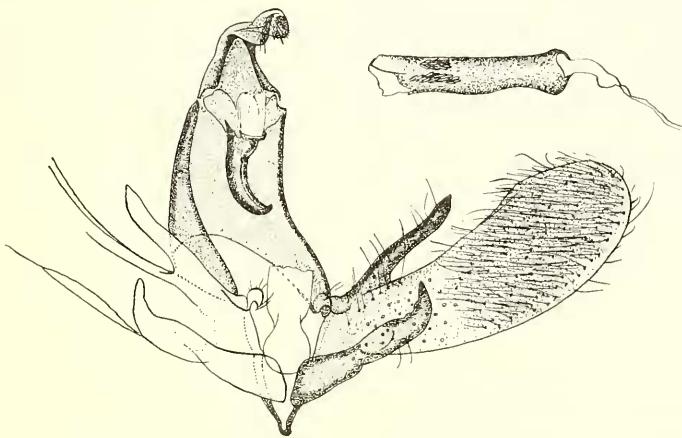


Fig. 2: *Symmoca sattleri* sp. n. $25 \times$ gen. prep. 507 d Sattler

Holotype male: "Hispania or., Tarragona, 7. VI. 1960, leg. K. Sattler, gen. prep. No. 507 d Sattler". In the collection of Dr. K. Sattler, to whom the new species is respectfully dedicated.

Symmoca pyrrhella Rag. — Represented in the Collection from various localities in Anatolia, and also from Kurdistan ("Wan Umgb.").

Symmoca mobilella Zy. — "Mauretania". Two specimens falsely identified as *profanella* Zy.

"*Symmoca longipalpella* Rbl." — The species was described from Egypt; Osthelder's specimen from Marasch (Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., 25, 1935, Heft 3, p. 78, Nr. 975) proved to be *Ethmia distichella* Rbl. The citation should accordingly be corrected, and the species removed from the faunistic lists of the Near East.

Aprominta aga sp. n.

Alar exp.: 15 mm. Head and basal joint of antennae white, scapulae and thorax a pale yellowish ivory, antennae brown, second joint of labial palpi brown outside, whitish inside, with white apex, third joint whitish with darker apex. Basic color of fore wing whitish ivory, pattern deep brown, indistinct: some scattered brown scales along costa, fold, and apical field, three vertical striae consisting of local accumulations of brown scales: first at $\frac{1}{3}$ (confluent spots on costa, in cell and in fold), second at end of cell (double spots, confluent with preapical and tornal spots), third along termen, from apex to before tornus. A rather large spot on shoulder at base. Cilia of basic color. Hind wing pale greyish ivory, cilia yellowish grey.

Male genital organ: uncus, gnathos, tegumen of habitual *Symmoca* design, no costal appendage, valva narrow, sacculus also narrow at base

and gradually tapering to neck, then aciculate, evenly curving to about middle of valva, apex connected with valva by sclerotized membrane with straight, finely serrated inner edge, transtilla long but narrow, shaped like a swan's neck and head. Aedeagus strongly sclerotized at base, with two rows of thorn-shaped cornuti (fig. 3).

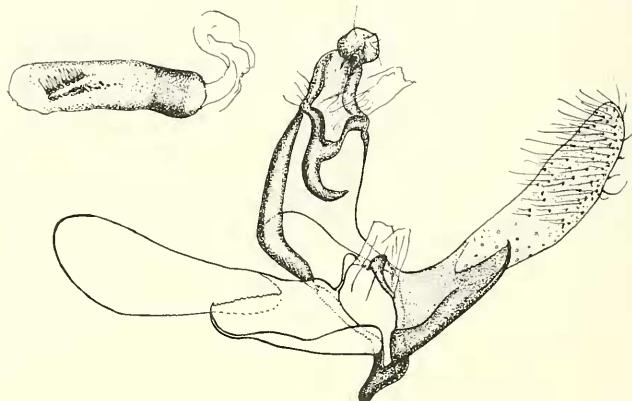


Fig. 3: *Aprominta aga* sp. n. 25 \times gen. prep. "89" Gozm.

Concerning color, pattern, and genital structure, the new species is closely allied with *Aprominta designatella* HS., *Parthenoptera virginella* Rbl., and *Hecestoptera kyra* Gozm. However, the genital structure of *designatella* HS., *virginella* Rbl. is utterly different as regards the "head" of the sacculus, while that of *kyra* Gozm., has a smaller membrane, connected back to the headpart of the straight sacculus, its aedeagus also much thicker, the cornuti larger. Its venation is also different.

Holotype male: "Asia min. c., Anatolia c., Aksehir, 1200 m, 6. VII. 1934, coll. Osthelder, "cedestrella Z. det. Rebel" gen. prep. 89 Gozmány." (Also to be corrected in Osthelder: Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., 25, 1935, Heft 3, p. 78, Nr. 974, Akshehir [W], partim). Deposited in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich.

Parthenoptera virginella Rbl. — "Amanus (Yüksek Dagh)" Identified by Osthelder as "*designatella* var. (ssp.) *bifasciata* Stgr.". To be corrected in his paper (l. c., p. 78, Nr. 972).

Hecestoptera kyra Gozm. — Three further specimens from: "Kurdistan, Wan Umgeb., 2000 m, 22.—27. 8. 1935, coll. Osthelder" (Type locality). Falsely identified by Rebel as his "*virginella*".

Catasphalma kautziella Rbl. — Three specimens from Albaracin, Aragonia.

Eremica kasyi Gozm. — A series from southern Yugoslavia (Wardar-tal, Tetovo, Ochrid).

Eremica emir Gozm. — A series from the Asiatic Turkey (Akshehir, Marasch, Amanus). Osthelder's specimens were indetified as "*cedestrella* Z." by Rebel and listed as such (l. c. p. 78, Nr. 974). To be corrected.

Eremica klimeschi Gozm. — A single specimen, among several *pallida* Stgr., from Palermo, Sicilia.

Eremicamura gen. n.

(= Eremica + Amur)

Head with hair-shaped scales brushed loosely forward, face almost smooth, basal joint of antennae somewhat swollen, no peeten, antenna smooth, labial palpi porrect, slender, second joint as long as third, with short, loosely appressed scales beneath, third joint slender to aciculate.

Fore wing narrow, elongated, apex evenly rounded, tornus flat. Venation: r_1 from beyond middle of cell, r_3 conascent from upper angle of cell with $r_4 + 5$ on long stalk, m_1 not far removed, $m_{2,3}$, cu_1 almost conascent around lower angle of cell, cu_2 sharply curved at base. Hind wing as broad as fore wing, apex obtusely pointed, tornus flatly angular. Venation: $rr + m_1$ on very long stalk, embracing apex, m_2 far removed, $m_3 + cu_1$ on almost as long stalk as free branches, cu_2 further away. (fig. 4).

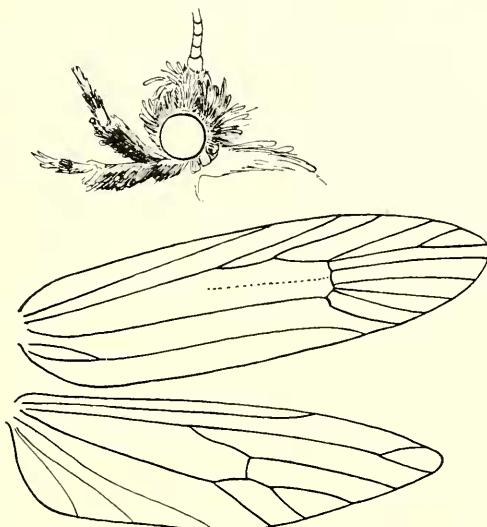


Fig. 4: *Eremicamura* gen. nov. 6,25 \times

Closely related to *Eremica* Wlsghm., but all m and cu veins present on fore wing, while $m_3 + cu_1$ on long stalk on hind wing. Type species: *E. mercuriata* sp. n.

Eremicamura mercuriata sp. n.

Alar exp.: 13 mm.

Head, basal joint of antennae, scapulae and thorax a pale brownish yellow, antennae brown, second joint of labial palpi brown with a lighter apex, third joint light yellowish brown, with a broad brown ring. Basic color of fore wing a pale yellowish ivory, with a dark brown and very indistinct pattern: a rather dense irroration along costa, apex and termen, a spot at $1/3$ under subcostal vein, another one almost directly beneath in fold (somewhat more removed from base), a confluent pair of spots at end of cell. Cilia of basic color. Hind wing light yellowish gray, together with cilia.

Male genital organ: uncus two elongated, straight lobes with suture above, gnathos and tegumen of *Symmoeca* design, valva broadening toward middle and evenly rounded at apex, costal appendage a bit longer than $\frac{1}{2}$, narrow, evenly tapering to a sharp point, curved inwards, basally continuing into long, spoon-shaped transtillae with a simple "elbow" (transtillae pointing downward in slide), sacculus long, turning toward and extending to middle of valva, tapering to a finely bent (almost involute) apex, inner margin irregularly undulating, anellus long, spathiform, saccus narrow. Aedoeagus long, slender, tubular, with a single row of 8—10 thorn-shaped cornuti (fig. 5).

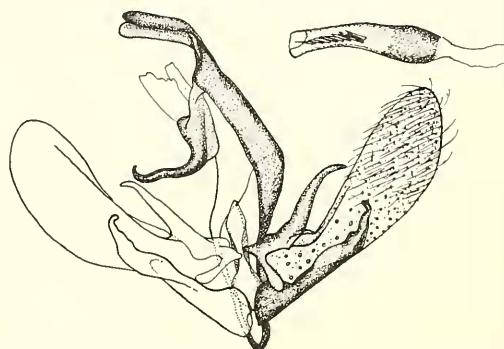


Fig. 5: *Eremicamura mercuriata* sp. n. 25 \times gen. prep. "87" Gozm.

In external appearance not dissimilar to the *Eremica cedestiella* Z. complex, but the structure of the genital organ (transtillae, sacculus, and especially the uncus) is entirely different. No other Symmocoid taxon is yet known from the Amur area in the Far East.

Holotype male: "Amur, Asia or." gen. prep. "87" Gozmány, in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich. Falsely identified as "*cedestiella* Z".

Anschrift des Verfassers:

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